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TODAY and TOMORROW

New Order in Europe

BRITISH propagandists are making much—in fact too much—of two meetings arranged to take place in the near future. One of these, we are told, will be a three-power talk in Moscow on June 15th with a view to the settlement of the Polish question. And the other, we gather, is going to be a conference between Stalin, Churchill and Truman at a place and time not yet disclosed—in order, presumably, to stop the widening rift between the Anglo-Americans on the one hand, and the Soviets on the other.

But the differences between them are so fundamental that both these meetings seem foredoomed to failure. Poland provides ample proof to this.

If that question has been for the last so many months and still is such a festering sore in the Anglo-American-Soviet camp, the reason is this: Russia wants to make of Poland a Soviet state subservient to Moscow while the Anglo-Americans seek to recondition it as a buffer between Soviet Communism and Western Europe. There is no sign whatever that Russia will back down on her designs on Poland.

As the generally well informed London 'News Chronicle' says, the fact that there is going to be a meeting soon to discuss the Polish question does not mean at all that its solution is in sight. The Kremlin-inspired papers, like the Pravda and the Izvestia, have time and again shown us how much the refugee Polish Government in London is hated in the official circles in Russia. For instance, commenting on an alleged Polish concentration camp run by this refugee government somewhere in Scotland, a recent issue of the Pravda has come out with a scathing indictment of the men who have composed that body.

This article in the Pravda is an unmistakable indication that the Kremlin will see that the men of the Refugee Polish Government in London have little or no place in any reorganisation of the Government of Poland which may result from the meeting on the 15th of this month. That will be another snub and disappointment to the Anglo-Americans, but that seems unavoidable.

After all, Russia is now in a position where she can do what she likes. Today we find her sprawling all over central Europe, holding Berlin and dominating the whole of the vast territory from the Baltic to the Adriatic. Soviet domination has been established over 70 per cent. of the ten million square kilometres which comprise Europe. This Soviet domination has been established as a result of a sustained drive along lines of policy entirely independent of that of the Anglo-Americans.

Anglo-American policy of world domination by armed might has backfired and resulted in a new order in Europe which is different from the one envisaged by Germany but which is nevertheless equally disagreeable and dangerous for the Anglo-Americans.

The scheduled meetings between the big three men and the big three powers are not going to make these grim prospects for Britain and America any the less grim.

Bitter, Sanguinary Battle Continues In Okinawa Front

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Nippon Defenders Taking Big Toll Of Enemy From Strong Revetments

Tokyo, June 15 (Domei)—Practically no change has occurred since June 8 in the battleline between opposing forces in the Shimajiri sector in the southern section of Main Okinawa Island where Nippon defenders entrenched themselves since the enemy broke through the main Nippon defence line connecting Naha and Shuri at the end of May.

Using to great advantage hilly terrain in this sector, Nippon defenders completed construction of strong revetments from which they are now counter-attacking and exacting heavy toll from the enemy who is desperately seeking a showdown in a single stroke with overwhelmingly large forces.

In order to overwhelm stiff Nippon resistance the enemy intensified naval and aerial bombardments during the past several days. Especially at Azato and Gushichan in the eastern coastal sector the enemy is carrying out terrific assaults with the result that a bitter, sanguinary battle is now raging between opposing forces.

Meanwhile, Nippon defenders of the Oroku sector, due south of Naha, are putting up a gallant fight against overwhelmingly large enemy forces. On June 10 they inflicted on the enemy confirmed casualties totalling 250, besides knocking out and setting ablaze four tanks. The following day, June 11, the enemy suffered about 1,000 casualties. Notwithstanding the gallant defence put up by Nippon forces, however, battlelines between opposing forces in this sector are steadily becoming intermingled.

London Poles Accused Of Anti-Democratic Activity

Zurich, June 13 (Domei)—The Moscow Radio today quoted an article in the 'Pravda', official mouthpiece of the Communist Party, which alleged that the London Polish Regime was maintaining a concentration camp at Inverkeithing, near Edinburgh, Scotland, for the persecution of democratically minded Poles.

The 'Pravda' article charged that at this so-called concentration camp "democratically minded Poles and members of the Polish Workers Party are being ruthlessly dealt with or killed at their first attempt to escape."

It stated, "All around Inverkeithing British rules and British laws prevail, but at the camp surrounded by barbed wires and isolated from the rest of the democratic world lies a patch of Fascist Poland."

AZAD HIND FAUJ WILL GO ON FIGHTING UNTIL LAST MAN FOR INDIA FREEDOM

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Stresses Netaji Bose In Soul-Stirring Broadcast To Compatriots At Home

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Bangkok, June 14 (Domei)—Resolute determination to wage the struggle against the Anglo-American imperialism and win ultimate independence and liberation for India, undaunted by temporary setbacks, was expressed by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, and Supreme Commander of the Indian National Army, in a radio speech directed to the Indian people.

Following is the text of Netaji's speech:

Sisters and brothers at home!

Since I left Burma recently, I have published, for outside consumption, my two farewell messages addressed to the members of the Azad Hind Fauj (or Indian National Army) in Burma and to my Indian and Burmese friends in that country. I have also issued statements on the latest situation in Europe and in Burma. From these messages and statements you must have been able to form an impression of our present-day thoughts and of our hopes and aspirations for the future. Today, I want to recapitulate what I have already said and also to indicate our plans for the future.

With regard to the situation in Europe, while the collapse of Germany has deprived us of so much sympathy and support in our struggle for liberty, there is no need to be depressed or alarmed. I have consistently maintained—and I repeat it for the hundredth time—that the collapse of Germany means the outbreak of an acute conflict between Soviet Russia on the one side and the Anglo-American powers on the other. Over the problems of Poland, the Balkans, Austria, Trieste, Carinthia, the Dardanelles, Iran, etc., we have seen this conflict gradually growing in volume and in intensity.

In the face of all these hard facts, he alone can dream of a satisfactory settlement between the Soviet and the Anglo-Americans, who is either a lunatic or lives in a Utopia of his own. The individual conflicts between the Soviet and the Anglo-Americans mentioned above have assumed global proportions at the San Francisco Conference. For the present, we see a complete deadlock at that Conference over the question of the veto-power of the Big Five. But there are other vexed problems—e.g. that of the

(Continued on next page)

Noted Nippon Journalist Praises Netaji's Sense Of Duty To Others

Testifying to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's sense of duty and great concern for the Indian National Army and the Rani of Jhansi Regiment, Mr. Ishiyama, Chief of the Asahi Shimbun in the Southern Regions, who returned recently to Syonan from Rangoon, and who had come into close contact with Netaji in recent times, narrated some striking incidents, to a select gathering of high officials of the I.N.A. and the I.I.L. at the residence of the Chief of the Hikari Kikan, Syonan, yesterday.

These incidents (added Mr. Ishiyama) had impressed him not only as revealing Netaji's sense of duty but also his bravery in face of great danger on innumerable occasions.

Mr. Ishiyama said that he had known Netaji since June 1939 when he first met him in Bombay—that was just before the outbreak of the war. Netaji Bose had struck him as a great statesman and on that occasion he told him (Mr. Ishiyama) that he expected war to break out in Europe at any moment and that when it broke out he would like to utilise that opportunity for the sake of India's independence. Since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, went on Mr. Ishiyama, he had the privilege of meeting him very often in Rangoon, especially since February last year.

When he went to Rangoon at the end of March or April this year (said Mr. Ishiyama)

(Continued on next page)

Suzuki Reiterates Nippon's Resolve To Crush Enemy

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Okinawa Battle Does Not Constitute Decisive War In Pacific

Tokyo, June 15 (Domei)—The people's will to fight is the most important determining factor that will finally crown our strenuous war effort with ultimate victory in this war for the self-preservation of the Nippon nation as well as the defence of East Asia against Anglo-American imperialist aggression, Premier Admiral Baron Kantar Suzuki declared in an interview with members of the Cabinet Press Club here today.

Suzuki told his press conference that in the present stage of the war he does not subscribe to the view that the battle of Okinawa constitutes a decisive battle that will determine the final outcome of this war.

In the event a decisive battle is fought on the Nippon mainland as a result of enemy invasion, the Premier stressed, the people's indomitable determination to smash the enemy, and their will to fight it out will finally enable the Nippon nation to overwhelm the enemy's material strength.

Replying to a reporter's question, Suzuki gave the assurance that perfect co-ordination exists between the Government and Supreme Command through the existing medium of Imperial Headquarters conference and also the Supreme Council for the general conduct of the war.

Questioned as to what he thinks should be done in case of an enemy landing on the Nippon mainland, Premier Suzuki curtly replied, "We have only to smash the enemy seaborne force, while at sea. When he comes to the shore, strike him right there. When he lands destroy him on land. That is all."

'Little Nations' Defeated In Veto Modification Voting

Lisbon, June 13 (Domei)—The move by Australia, backed strongly by a group of smaller powers, including New Zealand, to modify the veto powers of the big nations was defeated by 20 votes to 10 early today after a four-hour renewed debate in the San Francisco Conference's "vote committee," according to a San Francisco dispatch.

Fifteen nations, however, abstained from voting and five others were absent at the voting which climaxed a 12-hour long discussion in the committee.

Australian Minister for External Affairs Herbert Evatt, who led the stirring fight for the modification of the Yalta formula, served notice after the defeat of the vote amendment that the setback did not mean the end of his battle.

I.N.A. Will Go On Fighting Until Last Man For India Freedom, Stresses Netaji In Radio Speech

(Continued from previous page)

colonial and dependent countries of the world—over which an agreement between the Soviet and the Anglo-Americans is outside the domain of possibility. In such an interesting and rapidly changing world situation, we have to bide our time patiently and seize the opportunity as soon as it presents itself. The well-known German strategist and writer, Clausewitz once said, "War has many surprises." The defeat of Germany has been the first surprise of this war—but there are other surprises in store for us and some of them will not be welcome to our enemies.

It is not between the Soviet and the Anglo-Americans alone that conflict has broken out. In Syria we now witness the interesting spectacle of French troops being chased out by British tanks and armoured cars. And who knows that the day will not come soon, when the British will be chased out of Palestine by French troops marching shoulder to shoulder with Arab Irregulars. Every day that passes seems to produce a dramatic change in the world situation.

Soviet Post-War Plans

Since the fall of Germany, Soviet Russia has become more and more outspoken about her plans of post-war reconstruction and she has made a number of moves on the Asiatic chessboard which must have been exceedingly irritating to the Anglo-American powers. At the San Francisco Conference, the Soviet Foreign Minister challenged the credentials of the representatives of India and the Philippines who were the puppets of Britain and the U.S.A., and he openly talked of a Free India and a Free Philippines. Following that, Soviet Russia made it known to the world that she was against the continuation of the French and Dutch Empires in the Pacific.

While the U.S.A. began to give its undivided support to the Chungking regime in China, to the exclusion of Yenan, the Soviet Press launched a broadside attack against the autocratic rule of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek and his coterie. This was followed up by the despatch to Yenan by the Soviet Government of a number of technical experts—as a counterblast to the despatch of American technical experts to Chungking. Further, the repeated declarations by the Soviet authorities about the right of all colonial and dependent countries to self-determination must have caused no little uneasiness and annoyance to the Anglo-American Powers who are so bent on grabbing the spoils of war. Small wonder, therefore, that thinking Americans are worried about the increase of Soviet power and influence in the world. And small wonder, too, that a Republican member of the American House of Representatives recently expressed fear and alarm that if India did not attain independence, then the Indian people would go over to the Soviets.

Against this background, let us now view the situation in East Asia. No doubt the Anglo-American Powers have been trumpeting for some time past that after the termination of the war in Europe, they will turn against Nippon with all their might and reduce her to dust. But what can they actually do? If they withdraw their armies from Europe, the Red Army will automatically become all-powerful in Europe. Moreover, the British and American troops withdrawn from Europe will much rather go home and relax than go over to the Pacific to fight another campaign. The British in particular, are war-weary and have no stomach for another war in the jungles and malarious swamps of East Asia. That is why they are turning to domestic problems and are busy fighting an election campaign among themselves.

Burmese Duped

It is true that the Americans will force the British to fight another war in the Far East—but we know what that will ultimately mean. Already in Burma, the British troops are tired in the middle of an unfinished campaign and they want to relax. The Burmese people who had been duped into thinking that the British would grant independence to Burma, are beginning to be disillusioned at the news of the Bill that has been passed in the British Parliament. And so far as I can judge, the day is not very far off when the Burmese people will turn against their treacherous British rulers the weapons that they procured when they were enjoying a brief span of independence.

Turning to the Pacific, one has to ponder over the bitter fighting going on in the Okinawa Islands for the last two months. No doubt, the Americans have succeeded so far in their island-to-island hopping tactics. But, at what cost? Americans and their Navy have been bled white. Again and again, have American leaders had to warn their countrymen that even after the collapse of Germany, a long and hard struggle lies ahead of them. Bitter fighting is still going on in the Philippines, in Burma and in Okinawa. Then there is the whole of Indonesia—or East Indies—and Malai, Thailand, Indo-China, China, Manchoukuo—and, last but not least, the Nippon Mainland. It is admitted on all hands that the Nipponese will fight every inch of the ground and that they will fight to the last man and to the last round. How long the war in the Far East will drag on—it is not difficult to imagine. Will the Americans have greater stamina, tenacity and will-power than the Nipponese? Optimistic Americans may think that they will—but actual events will prove otherwise.

Farsighted Americans are doubtful of the ultimate issue in the Pacific and that is why they have resorted to strange tactics. Being apprehensive of a long-drawn struggle, they are now trying a short-cut to Nippon proper, via the Okinawa Islands. But they are not sure that even this effort will succeed. That is why they are now trying a combination of intensive air-bombardment and nerve-war. A a part of this nerve-war, American propagandists are talking incessantly of thousands of men and hundreds of ships being sent across to the Pacific every day.

But neither air-bombardment nor nerve-war will succeed in a fight against a nation as tough, patriotic, self-sacrificing and tenacious as the Nipponese. In the European theatre of war, steel and armour might have prevailed over the human spirit. But that will not happen in Asia—and the Nipponese are an Asiatic people. If the Anglo-Americans had not been nervous about the ultimate result of the war against Nippon, they would not have assiduously spread false stories about Nippon putting out peace proposals to her enemies.

Coming now to India, I want to say, first of all, that India's case is a unique one. Whatever happens during the course of this war, there is nothing that can stand between the Indian people and their cherished goal of liberty. Even a flunkey of British Imperialism like Sir Feroz Khan Noon had to admit the other day that the forces of nationalism working inside India, and world-forces working outside, are irresistible. We Indians who are working outside India have endeavoured, up till now, to take the fullest advantage of the international situation and we shall go on doing so in future. The situation for us may appear outwardly to be very gloomy today. In fact, it may be called out darkest hour. But that is true only superficially. In reality, India is, every day, moving nearer to her objective of freedom. Bigger opportunities still lie ahead of us, than what we have hitherto obtained and we are determined to seize them when they do arrive.

Blessing In Disguise

We have recently suffered a serious reverse in Burma. Our losses in men and materials have been heavy indeed. But this reverse—and the accompanying losses—will prove to be a blessing in disguise. This is not rhetoric—nor is it propaganda. It is the plain and unvarnished truth. And those who doubt the truth of this statement have only to wait and see. The ways of history—like the ways of Providence—are often mysterious. "God fulfils himself in many ways"—as the poet said. For the fulfilment of our objective, it was perhaps necessary that the British Indian Army should come into Burma and see the Indian National Army—the Azad Hind Fauj—with their own eyes.

Those who came to scoff will now remain to pray. The British Indian Army have now seen us with their own eyes. What is the result? There is no longer any talk of a puppet Army—of a Japanese Indian Force or "JIF." Even enemy propagandists now talk, at last, of an Indian National Army. That Indian National Army still exists outside Burma—in spite of the heavy losses that it has sustained inside Burma. That I.N.A. will go on fighting as long as there is an enslaved India. And that I.N.A. will go on fighing to the last man and to the last round.

Nobody is grieved more than we are that we could not take Imphal last year. Nobody is more grieved than we are that we suffered a serious reverse in Burma this year. But when we started our campaign in February 1944, in the Arakan region of Burma, I wanted at least two years' time for the fulfilment of our programme. February 1946 is still a long way off. The road to Delhi is a long and difficult one and we have still to fight on, before we can reach our goal. Delhi remains our one and only destination—"Chalo Delhi" remains our slogan. We may not travel to Delhi via Imphal—but we shall get there all right. The roads to Delhi are many—like the roads to Rome.

Sisters and brothers at home! To those who have suffered and are suffering—and to those who are languishing in prison—at home we send, through you, a word of good cheer. In spite of what has recently happened, our faith in final victory and freedom remains undiminished. We know the strength of our enemies—but we are also conscious of our own strength. The Allied Supreme Commander in the last European War, Marshal Foch, once said, "That army is beaten which considers itself to be beaten." No one here considers himself to be beaten. We are invincible. We are invincible, because our cause is just and because we are prepared to pay the full price of Liberty. I beg you to cherish the same optimism about our final triumph that we do here.

A Warning

But I warn you also that your task inside India has become harder than it was hitherto. Greater sacrifice and tenacity is needed on the part of the revolutionaries working at home. Above all, do not be deceived or demoralised by the superficial—or pyrrhic—victories of our enemies. Remember, that Turkey lost the war in 1918 when her allies were winning—but she triumphed in 1921 after her enemies were victorious. The Irish Easter Rebellion was crushed in 1916 when England was in peril. But after England's victory the Irish Sinn Feiners came out triumphant. So shall it be with India. We have lost the first round in the battle of Burma in 1945. But, believe me, we shall win the last round in the battle of India in 1946.

Noted Nippon Journalist Praises Netaji's Sense Of Duty To Others

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Netaji granted him an interview of five minutes' duration. Although it was a short interview Netaji told him that whatever happened in Europe he would continue his war of India's independence as it was a righteous and just one.

Proceeding to relate some of the incidents, Mr. Ishiyama said that when the I.N.A. troops were in Pegu they were within striking distance of the enemy. They should have hurried to get away but Netaji would not get away until the arrival of other detachments of the I.N.A. who were still on the move. It was only after their arrival Netaji left Pegu.

At Sittang there was need for transport for the removal of a number of patients and weak people. There was some transport but as these were required for the use of the patients Netaji undertook to march from Sittang to Moulmein—a distance of about 70 miles—walking five days.

At Tambuzee, a railway junction south of Moulmein, an enemy task force was operating and it was expected that there might be bombing and shelling at any time. There was every danger but Netaji waited there till all the I.N.A. troops had left.

The last time he saw Netaji, said Mr. Ishiyama, was at a wayside between Rangoon and Moulmein, sometime at the end of April. It was somewhat of a dramatic scene. He was tired and sitting on the side of the road. It was a moonlight night and he could see Netaji leading 20 or 30 I.N.A. troops and Jhansi volunteers in a very orderly manner.

Departure Delayed

Mr. Ishiyama further said that he knew that, owing to Netaji's reluctance to leave Burma in spite of the Nippon military authorities' advice to leave the place as quickly as possible, his departure from Rangoon was delayed for a few days. Netaji had insisted to remain in Burma and continue the fight against the British but he had to accede to the request of his Cabinet Ministers.

Another notable incident which shows Netaji's bravery was provided in the dangerous crossing of the river at Sittang. The crossing was not an easy affair and at the same time Netaji had to do it during enemy's bombing and machine-gunning. Netaji could agree to cross the river only after all the I.N.A. and the Jhansi Regiment volunteers had completed the crossing.

Netaji Bose had not only impressed him with his solicitude for the Jhansi and the I.N.A. members but he had also impressed the Nippon Military authorities very deeply. Netaji's concern and anxiety for the safety of the members of the Jhansi Regiment and the I.N.A. were remarkable and it would be no exaggeration to say that he looks after them as a father would look after his children. As Supreme Commander of the I.N.A. his leadership is simply admirable, concluded Mr. Ishiyama.

"SUPER" MANDARIN FILMS

"Kaisun Kyoku" (The Return of Springs) drew record crowd when it had its premiere yesterday at Syowa and Yamato Gekizyos.

It is another of the China Motion Picture Co's. Mandarin masterpieces with two popular stars, Lau Keng and the charming Wu Foong, taking the principal roles.

This fascinating drama includes a scene from the celebrated play "Romeo and Juliet."

"Ban Si Senko" will have a return screening at the Syowa from 28th of this month which drew capacity houses daily when it had its first run last month.

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